THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Poetry.

"To-Day and To-Morrow."

A rosebud blossomed in my bower,
A bird sang in my garden;
The rosebud was its fairest flower,
The bird its gentlest warden.
And a child beside the linden-tree
Sang, "Think no more of sorrow;
But let us smile and sing to-day,
For we must weep to-morrow."

I asked the bird, "O didst thou hear
The song that she would sing thee?
And can it be that thou shouldst fear
What the next morn may bring thee?"
He answerd with triumphant strain,
Saying, "I know no sorrow;
But I must sing my best to-day,
For I may die to-morrow!"

I asked the rose, "O tell me, sweet,
In thy first beauty's dawning,
Thou canst not fear, from this retreat,
The coming of the morning?"
She flung her fragrant leaves apart,
The heaviest for her sorrow,
Saying, "Yet I must bloom to-day,
For I may droop to-morrow!"

I said, "The bloom upon my cheek
Is fleeting as the roses;
My voice no more shall sing or speak,
When dust in dust reposes;
And from these soulless monitors
One lesson I may borrow---
That we should smile and sing to-day,
For we may weep to-morrow."

Literary Department.

From the Southern Field and Fireside.

THE BANISHED SON.

A TALE OF ALABAMA.

A number of years ago there stood, on the bank of the romantic Alabama, a quiet and beautiful cottage. Its delicate portico was all overhung with vines, covered with flowers that ladened the air with their sweet perfume. In front, stretching toward the river, was a cool grove, tastefully laid out in walks, and the sweet flowers planted here and there, at random, made everything look cheerful and happy. The very birds seemed to love to linger around, and make the air merry with their songs.

But notwithstanding the romance and beauty that clung around this cottage, yet its inmates were not happy. Their tale was short and sad. Col. Stafford had married in early life and moved to Alabama, where he had accumulated a considerable fortune. He was, at the time our story opens, the father of two children, a boy and a girl. Even in early life Col. Stafford's high temper was the cause of very great uneasiness to his friends, and now this excitable disposition had brought great trouble on himself and family. But a week before, his son Robert was at home, a happy boy; but now he is an exiled outcast. High words had passed between Robert and Col. Stafford, and in the heat of passion the father thundered in his son's ear the words that exiled him forever. The mother and sister plead with the exasperated parent, and with tears streaming down their cheeks prayed that he would revoke his cruel command, but all in vain.

"Depart forever from my house!" Yes, these were the cruel words that in future years that father would have given worlds to recall. But, alas, too late, for on the very night after he had uttered it, Robert bid his mother and sister a long farewell, and kissing away the tears that streamed from their eyes, stepped on board the boat that was to bear him away from his native home. 'Twas a beautiful night as he sat upon the deck and watched the fairy cottage now rapidly fading from his sight. His thoughts first turned upon the past. Here all was "sunshine and flowers," until within the last twelve hours. He thought of his dear, kind mother, who loved him so much, and of the many times she had sat in that vine-covered portico and watched for his return from school. His sister, too! oh, how he would miss her rich, silvery laugh and tender kiss that had so often welcomed him home. His father? Yes, he still loved him, notwithstanding he had cruelly banished him from his home and heart. But still another occupied his thoughts that calm night. What would Ella think of him now; how feel towards him? "Ah!" he murmured, "I will never see my Ella again. She will soon forget me and learn to love another."

Oh, cruel thought! He bowed his aching head upon his hands and wept long and bitterly. Presently he grew calm, and his thoughts turned to the future. But all was blackness and chaos. Not a single star of hope was visible in that horizon to beckon him on. His father had placed in his hands a purse containing a thousand dollars but directed, yea, commanded him never in future to let him hear from him, either by message or letter. But we must pass over details and go to the main points of our history.

Robert's stay in the emporium of Alabama was short. He hastened on to New Orleans, where he could drown his feelings in one round of dissipation.

Five long years passed and each day Robert had sunk deeper into wretchedness and vice. He had not during this time heard one word from home, nor had they heard from him. Many nights he had slept in miserable alleys, and longed for a crust of bread to satisfy his hunger.

It was in July in 1845, that Gen. Taylor passed through New Orleans on his way to the Texan frontier. As might be expected, a great excitement prevailed in the Crescent city, and many volunteers joined the army. Among the first of these was Robert Stafford. Gen. Taylor, after a short stay in the city, embarked with the army and landed on St. Joseph's Island, from which point he again embarked for Corpus Christi, near the mouth of the river Nueces, and there he established his head quarters, September, 1845. Here again Robert was plunged headlong into vice. Ah, how different were his associates now to those of five years ago! Now, instead of highly cultivated and educated men, instead of a father, mother, sister, he had for companions the rude uncultivated soldiers of the "Army of Occupation." But it is not to be supposed that he had entirely forgotten his former position; for often, while indulging in some scheme of wickedness, he would stop a moment and shed a tear for those who had loved him.

Although Taylor subjected his army to the severest discipline during the winter, yet those who wished it had plenty of time for liscentiousness.

The winter at length passed, and on the 8th of March the camp was broken up at Corpus Christi, and a portion of the army proceeded to the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras, and another portion to Point Isabel. The march towards Matamoras was a dreary one, and the army was threatened by Mexicans who thronged the *chapparal* through which they passed. But again we leave off details, and pass on to an event glorious, yet bloody—the battle of Palo Alto.

It is the 8th of May, 1846. Gen. Taylor has heard the signal guns of Fort Brown, and is now hastening to the rescue of the brave three hundred that garrison that Fort. Company after company pass with their gallant officers by their sides.

March on, brave soldiers, for a plain lies before you where many will find a resting place for their weary limbs in the calm sleep of death! But watch yonder officer, as he proudly rides his spirited horse before his regiment. It is our brave Ringold, and in his regiment is—our *hero*, Robert Stafford.

But before us now lies a level plain of about three miles in extent, and surrounded by the almost impenetrable chapparal. It is the plain of Palo Alto. It is the stage upon which, ere the sun shall set, will be acted many a deed of cruelty, many a deed of glory. On one side drawn up in battle array, with their bayonets flashing in the sunlight, is the Mexican Army; on the other, the iron-nerved men of the American Army are ready for the conflict. On one side the tri-colored flag of Mexico floats in the noonday's breeze; on the other hangs the glorious stars and stripes that had so often waved over the field of victory and never yet had been disgraced by its brave standard bearers. Will it again to day float over the field of victory? We shall see. The roar of the Mexican cannon announces that the battle has begun, and the answering roar from the American ranks, show too that they also are ready. A beautiful writer in speaking of this battle says:

"The smoke of the Mexican cannon, and the smoke of the American battery, floated slowly into the sky, met in the serene air, and formed a bridge of cloud above the head of the contending armies."

The battle thus began, and for hours it continued without mitigation. On the right of the American line stood the gallant Ringold. Time after time he aimed the cannon, and when the match was applied its work was terible among the Mexicans.

At length the enemy could stand the American fire no longer, and retreated to the edge of the chapparal, when the battle began anew. Again the iron balls whirl on their mission of death, and hundreds of Americans and Mexicans lie dead upon the field. The gallant Ringold falls mortally wounded, and his band gather around him. Among them is our hero, who had become much attached to Ringold, and now weeps bitter tears when he sees him a wreck upon the field of battle. But the thunder of battle still rolls on. The proud Army makes another desperate effort to conquer. He is baffled, and the shout of victory runs through the American lines.

What a sad spectacle is a field of victory, or in the language of another, a "field of human slaughter." And when the *reveille* calls the survivors together and the roll is called, how sad to see so many poor fellows not there to answer to their names! But let us look to our hero.—Where is he? Not among the wounded! Stop! His name is called—a moment of silence—no answer!

"Dead! Poor fellow!" came from the lips of his companions.

But he is not dead, but bloody and wounded he lies upon the battle field. But we must bid Taylor and his men an affectionate adieu, as the lot of our hero is hereafter separate from that gallant army.—Every one knows their glorious after deeds on the plains of "Resaca de la Palma," and "Buena Vista," and also at "Monterey;" or, can learn them from the pages of history.

Robert lay among the battle dead, tossing his arms in the wild frenzy of delirium! Now he would call for water, then the words "father, mother, sister, Ella," would escape from his lips. Thus he lay for hours, until at last the dawn of reason came over his mind again.

"Water! water!" he cried, but his only answer was the long, dreadful cry of the jackall as he feeds upon some of the dead. Silently and painfully he crawled towards the matted chapparal in hope of finding some stream or spring there. For hours he toils but all in vain, he finds not the object of his pursuit. At length, to his great joy, he discovered a small hut almost hid by the spreading trees. He crawled to the door and feebly knocked. After a considerable delay an old woman opened the door. *"Water! water!"* he cried, and fainted at her feet. For weeks the old woman watched over him, as he hovered apparently on the brink of the grave. He slowly recovered, but it was months before he could walk on account of the loss of blood and his wounds.

Often, when laying upon his rude bed, with the kind old woman bending over him, did he think of home. Often did he sigh to be there once more. Daily the old woman read to him a chapter of the Bible, and bitterly he repented of his former evil ways.

One day she read to him the story of the "Prodigal son," and he determined then to do like that youth—like him to seek his father's house and ask forgiveness.

* * * * * * *

'Twas a beautiful evening in spring. The sun was just sinking in the western sky, and the rippling waters of the Alabama reflected its last rays. The gentle breeze was balmy with the breath of flowers, and the gay birds made the woods merry with their last evening song. The *fairy cottage* with its vine-covered portico looked as pretty as it did six years ago. At length the birds all sought their nests and hushed their songs, and now not a sound breaks the silence that broods over the scene except the monotonous soapo pipes of a beautiful steamer as it comes swiftly up the river, and stops for a moment at the landing.—Only one passenger gets off, and that one is Robert Stafford. Alas, he knows not what awaits him, but eager to be once more at home he almost flies up the gravel walk towards the house. But who is this seated on a rustic seat on the way? Robert runs and grasps his hand, for it is an old family servant.

"Oh, Sam, how happy I am to see you! How is my father, mother, and sister, Sam?" exclaimed Robert almost in one breath.

The large tears started in the eyes of the old negro, and ran down his rough cheeks, as he pointed to the three monuments not far distant. "There they lie," he exclaimed, "all taken away by one fever. Oh, how they loved you, Massa Robert; how sorry Massa was that he made you go away!"

Everything faded from Robert's vision, his brain reeled and he fell senseless in the arms of Sam. The faithful negro laid him tenderly on the bench and hastened to the river for water, but when he returned Robert was gone, and walking slowly towards the house muttered "Poor massa Bob! Poor massa Bob!"

Robert partially recovered his mind, and starting to his feet ran, he knew not whither. When he fully recovered he found himself standing on a steep bluff that overhung the river. The dark waters lashing against its base seemed to sing the sad requiem of everything dear to him on earth.

"All, all gone!" he cried, "*I* only left! *I* uncared for by any one on earth! Oh would that I had died on the field of Palo Alto; but here, I will end my wretched life! Dark flood, receive into thy liquid bosom one of earth's most wretched sons."

A soft hand was laid firmly on his shoulder. "Live, Robert, live for *my* sake; there is yet *one* that loves you."

"Ella!"

* * * * * * *

Reader, if you ever journey down the romantic Alabama, look on its green banks for the "*Fairy Cottage*," and think of Robert and his beautiful young bride that dwell there.

CANNIBALISM IN AFRICA.

Du Chaillu gives a gloomier report of the ignorance and barbarism of Africa than any recent traveller. He gives a frightful account of the cannibalism prevailing in one of the tribes he visited, the Fans:

On going out next morning I saw a pile of ribs, leg and arm bones and skulls (human) piled up at the back of my house, which looked horrid enough to me. In fact, symptoms of cannibalism stare me in the face wherever I go, and I can no longer doubt.

Eating the bodies of persons who had died of sickness is a form of cannibalism of which I had never heard among any people, so that I determined to enquire if it were indeed a general custom among the Fans, or merely an exceptional freak.—They spoke without embarrassment about the whole matter, and I was informed that they constantly buy the dead of the Ochieba tribe, who, in return, buy theirs. They also buy the dead of other families, in their own tribes; and besides this, get the bodies of a great many slaves from the Mbishos and Mbondemos, for which they readily give ivory at the rate of a small tusk for a body. Until to-day I never could believe two stories—both well authenticated, but seeming quite impossible to any one unacquainted with this people—which are told of them on the Gaboon.

A party of Fans, who came down on the seashore once, actually stole a freshly-buried body from the cemetery, cooked it and ate it; and at another time a great fuss among the Mpoagwe, and even the missionaries heard of it, for it happened at a village not far from the missionary grounds; but I never credited the stories until now, though the facts were well authenticated by witnesses. In fact, the Fans seem regular ghouls, only they practice their horrid custom unblushingly, and in open day, and have no shame about it. I have seen here knives covered with human skin, which their owners valued very highly. To-day the Queen brought me some boiled plaintain, which looked very nice; but the fear lest she should have cooked it in some pot where a man had been cooked before—which was most likely the case—made me unable to eat it. On these journeys, I have fortunately taken with me sufficient pots to do my own cooking. They are the finest, bravest looking set of negroes I have seen in the interior, and eating human flesh seems to agree with them; though I afterwards saw other Fan tribes whose members had not the fine air of these mountaineers. As everywhere else, location seems to have much to do with it. These were living among the mountains, and had all the appearance of hardy mountaineers.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

A Fairfax army correspondent of the Richmond Examiner says,—

"The commissariat is getting into much better condition, and in a very short time the army will be beautifully supplied, provided the arrangements now in progress are consummated. The great difficulty in the commissary supplies arises from the want of transportation, not only on the line between Manassas and Richmond, but on the through roads at the South, which are bringing on many of the needed articles. For instance, between Knoxville and Chattanooga there are over five hundred hogsheads of sugar destined for Richmond that have been detained there several weeks. The Central road has its rolling stock and motive power taxed to its utmost tension having to convey all the supplies needed by the Western army as well as those for Manassas. Next week several additional engines and twenty or thirty additional cars are to be put on this line, which will aid in the transportation. Large stocks of bacon and stores of all sorts are now being concentrated at Lynchburg and Richmond, and in a very few days our troops will have no longer cause to complain of the shortness of their rations."

FEDERAL PREPARATIONS FOR OPERATIONS ON OUR COAST.—The most formidable additions are being made rapidly but very quietly, to the naval forces of the Lincoln Government. These additions are evidently with a view to coast operations. The fleet of gun-boats, for which appropriations were made by the Lincoln Congress, will, in a few weeks be ready for active service. These vessels, of which twenty-three are reported to be building, are about 500 tons burden, light draft, strongly built, and calculated to carry one 60-pound rifled gun and four 32-pounders. Northern accounts of the naval preparations of the Government state that there will also soon be on the stocks a number of fast side-wheel steamers suitable for running in shallow water and up narrow rivers. They are to be built alike at bow and stern, so as to avoid the delay or danger of turning around under the fire of a battery.—*Richmond Examiner*, 9th.

JOHN ABROAD.

John is said to be a Hebrew name which has descended through the Greek to the modern language of Europe.

This name is written in Hebrew, Yohannan; in Syriac, Yuhanoon; in Nestorian Syriac, Yohannan; in Armenian, Hohannes; in Greek, Joannes; in Latin, Johannes; in Italian, Giovani; in Spanish, Juan; in French, Jean; in German, Johann; in English, John; in Russian, Ivan; and in Welsh, Evan Owen.

Many of these forms would hardly be recognized except on reflection.

Shoe Thread.—This article, formerly sold at from 23 to 25 cents, is now selling in Petersburg at from $2.50 to $3 per lb. There are yet a few persons in the country who continue to raise flax, and a few old ladies who have not forgotten how to spin it. These enormous prices for shoe thread will bring out from the garrets the little old flax wheels, and it won't be long till we shall have plenty of thread of our own manufacture.

Agricultural.

ECONOMISE YOUR GRAIN.

There has been almost grain enough raised in North Carolina this year, including the yet ungathered corn crop, to last our people two years. And yet, unless care be taken of this great abundance, we may be pinched by want within the next 18 months. Abundance often gives rise to extravagance, and this is as often true of farmers with well filled barns and cribs as of any other class. Doubtless most people have duly considered the extraordinary circumstances which surround us, and have seen the importance of guarding against waste. They have taken into their calculations the fact that the withdrawal of so many men from the farms to fight our battles will prevent the cultivation of as large crops next year as were raised this. They have also considered that the next year may be droughty, and that even their diminished number of cultivated acres may not yield as they have done this year; and that, from a variety of disturbing causes incidental to a war like that in which we are engaged, many of great resource appeal to them to take good care of the present abundant crop, and see to it that there is no needless extravagance in the use of it. If, however, any have failed to consider these things, we respectfully suggest them as worthy of their attention. If the enemy should invade our State as he now contemplates doing, there will necessarily be many others called away from their farms, and in most cases the strongest and best hands will be taken. His presence in the interior, or even on our borders, will be calculated to interfere seriously with the regular farm business of the people, so that the chances are that we will be largely dependent on the present years' crop for our support for the next two years. There ought to be but little whisky made.—We have no time now to drink and be drunken, while our all is at stake, any more than we can afford to waste an abundant crop by other extravagance. On the contrary, every consideration of prudence, interest and duty speaks forcibly to us all to be watchful, careful and zealous in every thing likely to affect us in the struggle through which God has so signally manifested his willingness to help us. Gratitude for His goodness is best shown by a proper use of his bounties.

Salisbury Watchman.

HINTS ON RAISING WHEAT.

A correspondent of the Missouri Valley Farmer gives the following as the result of personal observation in the wheat growing districts of the North-West.

"During the last few weeks we have been on the wing almost continually, and have been much impressed with the importance of good tillage. The wheat crop in our travels from southern to northern Illinois, from southern Missouri to central Iowa depends almost wholly upon the manner in which the soil had been managed. That which was sowed early and well put in—is, which was put into a well pulverised soil, well plowed and harrowed, and then drilled, almost invariably looks well—while the late sowed, the broadcast and that sowed on a poorly prepared soil generally gives but a poor promise of a harvest. We have never before been so struck with the very great advantage of the drill. We believe the half has not been said in its favor. The difference between broadcast and drilled fields is so distinct that the untaught eye will observe it. Often when in fields side by side, the broadcast field will not pay for harvesting, while the drilled will yield a good crop. The long spring drought has made this more apparent. The drilled wheat has grown right along, because put in deeper and in the furrow of the drill, giving it more moisture and protection, while much of the broadcast has dried up. The same difference is observable between well and poorly plowed fields. The well plowed have resisted the drought and afforded both moisture and nutriment to the growing wheat, while the poorly plowed have dried up. The wheat crop depends so much upon good management, that it is almost useless to sow unless the ground is put into good order and the wheat put in at the right time and in the right way.

PHILOSOPHY OF RAIN.

To understand the philosophy of this beautiful and sublime phenomena, so often witnessed since the creation, and essential to the very existence of animals, a few facts derived from observation and a long train of experiments must be remembered:

1. Were the atmosphere everywhere, at all times, at an uniform temperature, we should never have rain, or hail or snow. The water absorbed by it in evaporation from the sea and the earth's surface, would descend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air when once fully saturated.

2. The absorbing powers of the atmosphere, and consequently its capability to retain humidity, is proportionally greater in cold than in warm air.

3. The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of the clouds.

The higher we ascend from the earth, the colder do we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very high mountains in the hottest climates. Now, when from continued evaporation, the air is highly saturated with vapor, though it be invisible and the sky clear, if its temperature is suddenly reduced by cold currents of air rushing from above, or from a higher to a lower latitude, capacity for rain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed, and the result is rain. Air condenses as it cools, and like a sponge filled with water and compressed pours out the water which its diminished capacity cannot hold.

The Pay of officers.—The Richmond Examiner says that a regiment of 780 men and 44 officers, receives $13,850 a month, of which the 750 privates get $6,750, and the 44 officers $5,000. It says that two or three thousand of the officers $5,000 per month ought to be saved. It would make a difference of at least half a million a month in the cost of the army.

HOW TO JUDGE A HORSE.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, contrary to old maxims, undertakes to judge the character of a horse by outward appearances, and offers the following suggestions, the result of his close observation and long experience:

If the color be light sorrel, or chestnut, the feet, legs, and face white, these are marks of kindness.

If he is broad and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse of good sense, and capable of being trained to any thing.

As respects such horses, the more kindly you treat them the better you will be treated in return. Nor will a horse of this description stand a whip, if well fed.

If you want a safe horse, avoid one that is dish faced. He may be as fat gentle as hot so sure; but he will have too much goahead in him to be safe with everybody.

If you want a fool, but a horse of great bottom, get a deep bay, with not a white hair about him. If his ham is a little sickled, so much the worse. Let no man ride such a horse that is not adept in riding—they are always tricky and unsafe.

If you want one that will never give out, never buy a large overgrown one.

A black horse can not stand heat, nor a white one cold.

If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white about the head; the more the better. Many suppose that the parti-colored horses belonging to the circuses, shows, etc., are selected for their oddity. But the selections thus made are on account of their great docility and gentleness.

"VIGILANCE COMMITTEES."

We understand that His Honor, Judge French, charged the Grand Jury both at this place and at Waynesville, to take special cognizance of the acts of any "Vigilance Committees" that might be formed under any pretext whatsoever, and to return them in every instance in which they have presumed to take the law into their own hands.

We are not aware of the existence of such organizations in this county, though we have heard it mooted that secret organizations of the sort existed. In some of the counties in the State such committees were formed, and in many instances good citizens became members, unconcious of the dangerous tendency of such organizations, but with a view to promote the public good. It is unfortunate that such persons should have to suffer for their indiscretion, as they will in many parts of the State, where they have been writted, the plaintiffs claiming heavy damages.

The formation of Vigilance Committees in a country where there is no hostile force is a detestible Yankee institution, dangerous alike to the liberties, and subversive of the interests of a free people, and a violation of the principles upon which all good governments are based, and as such should be condemned by every Southern man who is a friend to civil liberty.

The authorities of the State, under the laws of the same, have sufficient power and authority to punish all crimes against the peace and dignity of the State, without the aid or assistance of any self constituted Vigilance Committee.

We were all good citizens against having any connexion with any such, not only unnecessary, but dangerous organizations. We repeat—it is a proceeding that had its origin in the puritanic Yankee doctrines, where the "higher law" and "free love" doctrines prevail, and as such, should not receive the countenance of the law abiding Southern people. We would not, by any means, impute the motives of those who being ignorant of the evil tendency of such organizations, have become members under the impression that such an organization was necessary to the public security. But we do condemn those who pretended to be misled patriotism, became members, and countenanced such a thing, in order to afford themselves an opportunity of venting their spleen as law-abiding citizens, and introducing into Southern society, the "higher law" doctrine.

Henderson Times. Oct. 9.

RECEIVERS UNDER THE SEQUESTRATION ACT.

We clip from an advertisement which appears in the Goldsboro' Tribune of the 24th ult., the following appointments as ordered by the Court of the Confederate States for District of Beaufort, in the District of North Carolina:

Ordered that the following persons be appointed Receivers under the Sequestration Act, who upon giving bond and qualifying according to law, are authorized to act in their several Districts:

1. T. H. Cowan, of Polk county, for the counties of Cleaveland, and Burke, and the counties lying west of the said counties.

2. David Schenck, of Lincoln, for the counties of Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Mecklenburg and Iredell.

3. John W. Cunningham, of Surrey, for the counties of Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Alamance, Rockingham and Guilford.

4. J. L. Holmes, of New Hanover, for the counties of New Hanover, Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus.

5. A. A. McKay, of Cumberland, for the counties of Wayne, Duplin, Sampson and Johnson.

6. Edward Conningland, of Halifax, for the counties of Halifax, Granville, Warren and Franklin.

7. D. B. Barron, of Edgecombe, for the counties of Edgecombe, Greene, Wilson and Nash.

8. Henry B. Short, of Washington county, for the counties of Martin, Washington, Hyde and Tyrrell.

9. T. M. Selby of Beaufort county, for the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, and Lenoir.

10. C. V. White, of Cabarrus, for the counties of Cabarrus, Union, Anson and Stanly.

11. W. W. Peebles, of Northampton, for the counties of Northampton, Hertford, Gates and Chowan.

12. H. C. Jones, of Craven county, for the counties of Craven, Carteret, Onslow and Jones.

13. John Manning, Sr., of Chatham, for the counties of Chatham, Moore, Randolph, and Montgomery.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1861.

☞ We are authorized to announce ROB'T P. DICK, Esq., of Guilford, a candidate to represent the Sixth District in the next Confederate Congress.

We are requested to announce J. R. McLEAN, Esq., of Greensboro, as a candidate for a seat in the Confederate Congress, from the sixth District, composed of the counties of Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth.

Sept. 27, 1861. 23—td.

THE ELECTION.—The Election for Electors for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States, and for members of Congress, will be held throughout this State, on Wednesday, the 6th day of November next. In the camps, on the 31st day of October.

☞ We will print tickets to order only, at two dollars per thousand, CASH.

The following is the ticket "revised and corrected," adopted by the Raleigh Register, the Standard, and a number of other papers:

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For the State at Large.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Orange.
Hon. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.

District Electors.

1st John Pool, of Pasquotank.
2d Council Wooton, of Lenoir.
3rd L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow.
4th Wm. McL. McKay, of Cumberland.
5th Thomas Bragg, of Wake.
6th Bedford Brown, of Caswell.
7th Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph.
8th John Walker, of Mecklenburg.
9th Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke.
10th A S Merrimon, of Buncombe.

FROM THE CAMP.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from the Camp of the 11th Regiment, dated, Oct. 17, from which we learn that, on that day, Col. Kirkland took some 300 of the Regiment, (all that were well enough for service,) forward for duty.

Capt. Belo fell into a pit, near the Rail Road and injured himself severely, though not dangerously.

Private R. Transu, of Capt. Miller's company, died, after an illness of several weeks, much lamented. This is the second son of Mr. Ephraim Transu, who died in Camp.

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTIONS. — Among the late contributions, we notice T. T. Ford and Francis Byerly, $1000 worth of clothing to 11th N. C. Regiment.

Also Lewis Belo, Jos. Masten, Jas. L. Barrow, and Jos. O. Hall, $6000 clothing to 11th Regiment.

The whole amount of contributions registered at the passport office in Richmond up to October 17, was $464,524.

FINE STOCK.—We noticed the fine stock of improved cattle, belonging to E. A. Vogler, Esq., on our streets on Tuesday. They are really fine specimens; and Mr. Vogler deserves credit for the pains he is taking in introducing among us fine cattle, hogs and sheep, of the most improved and desirable breeds.

The late Hon. John M. Dick.—We regret te learn that Judge Jno. M. Dick died at Gatesville a few days ago. Judge D. was a native of the county of Guilford, and resided in it during his life.

In the years 1829 and '30 he represented the county in the Senate, and in 1832 was elected a Judge of the Court of Law and Equity. He died in the 73d year of his age, and after a service on the Bench of twenty-nine years.

☞ Hon. J. C. Breckinridge is on a visit to Richmond.

BOGUS SHIN-PLASTERS.—The Petersburg Express warns the public against counterfeit $1 notes of the Petersburg Savings Bank. They are printed upon very ordinary white paper.

☞ The Southern army fell back to Centersville and Manassas, which position it still occupies. No battle yet; but one daily expected. There has been some fighting among the pickets, and slight skirmishing.

ANOTHER COMPANY was organized on Saturday last, by electing Dr. Wm. Wheeler, Captain; John W. Payne, 1st Lieutenant; Joseph Swaim 2d Lieut.; and Ralph Gorrel. This makes the fifth company from Forsyth.

Nothing had transpired at Pensacola or New Orleans since the late attack upon Santa Rosa Island and Com. Hollins' victory over the Federal fleet at New Orleans. The Federals from Ship Island had attacked and thrown shell at our camps on Mississippi Sound and cut off telegraphic communication between Mobile and New Orleans.

THE TRIANGULAR CONTEST.—We intimated last week, that we would take no *active* part in the present Congressional campaign. We are inclined to the same opinion still. As we could not do better, we were content to let a Breckinridge Democrat and a Douglas Democrat "fight it out!" But it seems Dr. Keen of Rockingham, also an old Douglas Democrat, is now in the field, in this District, which renders the contest more unequal,—two Douglas men against one Breckinridge man!—for, *disguise it as some may*, we are extremely sorry to say that old party lines have not as yet been entirely obliterated in this State. The clique is still at work in this District.

We therefore ask permission to make only a few passing remarks.

Dr. Keen's circular appears in the last Sentinel as an advertisement, which we were requested to copy, but have unfortunately mislaid the paper containing it. If our memory serves us, however, the Doctor has but little to say of the old political parties. He says, he will not be influenced by old party feelings, but his whole energies shall be directed in favor of prosecuting the war to a successful termination, &c. In the wind-up he gives Col. Kirkland "a severe slap!"

Under the circumstances, the Doctor will please excuse us from saying more at this time. He has made his appointments, and will make himself heard.

Mr. Dick is known to have have been a *Union* Democrat, as his political record will show beyond a shadow of a doubt. It is well known that Mr. Dick was appointed a Director of the North Carolina Railroad, by Gov. Reid, and re-appointed by Gov. Bragg. We do not know that any complaint of inefficiency was alledged against him, but rather that "he filled this place to the satisfaction of all," but he was removed in July last,—why?—*Because he had been a Union man*, at a time when there were still hopes of preserving the Union. As the Raleigh Standard says: "He was proscribed from an office which had no connection with politics, because he was not swift to involve the country in war." This is the *first* removal of a Director during the existence of the road. Mr. Dick was also by some malign influence in this State, proscribed from his place of District Attorney, without any cause being assigned, which leaves us to infer that *politics* also had something if not *all* to do with this latter proscription of this very talented, high-minded, honorable gentleman, and statesman, and eloquent and accomplished orator, who would do honor and credit to this Congressional District in the first Congress of the Confederate States. We say this without disparagement to either of the other candidates.

Fellow-citizens of the 6th Congressional District, how do you like this proscription for political opinions' sake, from offices with which politics have nothing to do?—When you go to the polls remember these things.

Common Schools.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina held a meeting in Raleigh on Friday last, the 18th. The sum of $90,452 was ordered to be distributed among the various counties of the State, payable on the first day of April next. In consequence of the demands upon the State Treasury for war purposes at this time, it was found impossible to furnish the chairmen of the different counties with the money immediately after the declaration of the distribution. It is hoped and believed that the schools will be continued with the assurance that the expenses will be met in April. It was impossible for the Literary Board to make a better arrangement, and the course they adopted was deemed better than to make no distribution at all. We suppose a table showing the amounts each county is entitled to, will be published in a few days.

Charlotte Democrat.

KENTUCKY.—A dispatch received at Clarksville, Tenn. says:

A gun-boat with five hundred Federal troops at Eddysville, Ky., sixty miles below Clarksville, reports a sharp skirmish a few days ago at Celina Jackson county, (Tennessee,) near the Kentucky line, between some Tennessee troops and Kentucky Unionists.

The latter fled, leaving a large lot of guns and ammunition.

Nine Federals were killed and only two Tennesseeans wounded.

The N. C. 6th regiment of State troops, was near Evansport. Col. Anderson of the 4th, with two other regiments was in command at Manassas.

The large accession of reinforcements to the force at Old Point and to the fleet, continues to excite the expectation of an early movement either upon the Peninsula or the south of James river.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—The Federal army at Paducah do not fear an attack, and cannot hear of any large force this side of Columbus. All the secessionists have fled from Paducah, or are locked up in their house.

Maj. Gen. Wool will leave for Kentucky tomorrow, where he will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties.

Did'nt Sail.—Some of our Suthern exchanges andounce the sailing from Charleston—and consequently the breaking of the blockade—of the Confederate States steamship Nashville for Europe, having on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, our Ministers to England and France. We have the very best authority for saying that the Nashville is still in Charleston harbor, and our ministers did not sail in that vessel.

Richmond Enquirer.

LOCAL.

[REPORTED FOR THE PRESS.]

The system of boarding such Volunteer companies as pass through our town, in hotels or boarding-houses, at the expense of individual contributors, appears to have found general favor; and the citizens of our sister town, Winston, during the past week, thus entertained Capt. Stowe and his company. This company constituted the fourth company sent forward from this county; and as they passed through our streets on Wednesday morning, escorted by the combined bands of Bethania and Salem and a large concourse of citizens, they received the hearty cheers and congratulations of our citizens.

It is not out of place here, to refer to the sickly condition of the entire 11th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers. It is really a sad sight to witness the almost daily arrivals of disabled men, who have at length received a furlough, and are now returning to their homes to recruit their shattered health. There appears to be a certain fatality connected with this Regiment, that appears difficult to comprehend. If the mere chance of war had demanded this sacrifice of so many of our young men, then all is right; but if this sacrifice has been brought about by the inefficiency of officers, then indeed has this section of country just cause to demand strict investigation into a system that has proved so destructive to the health of the soldier.

We had frequently referred to the many seasonable rains that had fallen during the past season, but now the rains fall so often and copiously, that our farmers cannot finish seeding their wheat. The corn, not yet fully seasoned, cannot dry out; and thus the wheat to be sown in corn land, will get into the ground very late in the season. It will therefore be prudent on the part of our farmers, to select some early wheat for this purpose, as that may fully mature in due time next spring.

We were sorry to find the side-walk from the church to the "grave-yard alley," so much damaged by the recent rains. Especially annoying did this side-walk prove to those who composed the procession that accompanied the remains of the deceased father G. Byhan to their last resting place.

We were much pleased to learn that our friend, Dr. Wm. Wheeler, had at length succeeded in organizing his company; and still more gratified were we to learn that the members of said company had elected him to the responsible position of Captain. Now that this company is organized, may we not hope that the many young men in the southern portion of our county, prompted by that patriotism which has carried so many of our young men to the war, will follow their example, and enlist under an officer whose delight it will always be to attend to the well being of his men.

The War Tax.

We have before us a Circular, issued by WILL. FLYNT, who has been appointed Collector of the War Tax of the Confederate States, for the District of Forsyth County. For the benefit of our readers, we copy the Circular.

Assessors have been appointed, as follows:

For Salem	District,	E. A. Vogler.
" Richmond,	"	T. M. Hunter.
" Bethania,	"	O. J. Lehman.
" Pfafftown,	"	H. R. Lehman.
" Yadkin,	"	Sam'l Alspaugh.
" South Fork,	"	J. M. Stafford.
" Broadbay,	"	J. A. Waugh.
" Deep River,	"	J. H. Hester.
" Belews Creek	"	J. E. Clayton.
" Middle Fork,	"	John Musten.
" Buffaloe,	"	Philip Barrow.
" Old Town,	"	J. M. Richmond.

These Assessors will advertise in their respective Districts, the time and places, when and where they will take the list of taxable property, as required under the Act of the Confederate Congress.

Persons failing to give in a written attested list at such time, will be liable to pay double tax.

The following property must be listed:

1. Real Estate,—including all lands and estates therein, and all interest growing thereout, including Ferries, Mines, Bridges & the like.
2. Slaves.
3. Merchandise,—embracing all goods, wares and merchandise, held for sale on 1st October, 1861, except the agricultural products of the country.
4. Bank Stock.
5. Railroad and other Corporation Stock.
6. Money at Interest—including the principal sum of all money belonging to any person other than a Bank, upon which interest is paid or to be paid by the debtor, as the same stood on the 1st October, 1861, and all money invested by individuals in the purchase of bills, notes, and other securities for money, excepting in all cases, the Bonds of the Confederate States.
7. Cash on hand or on deposit in Bank or elsewhere.
8. Cattle, Horses and Mules raised for sale, not including such as are raised merely for food and work on the plantation or farm where they are held.
9. Gold Watches.
10. Gold and Silver Plate.
11. Pianos.
12. Pleasure Carriages.
13. Bank or Corporation Stock not duly returned by the Bank or Corporation.

Tax payers include all individuals and Corporations owning property, except heads of families whose whole property subject to tax is of value less than five hundred dollars.

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed Assessor of the Confederate War Tax, in Salem District, I hereby give public notice that I will attend in the Town Commissioner's Hall, above the Post Office, in Salem, on MONDAY the 28th and TUESDAY the 29th of this month; and in the Court House, in Winston, on WEDNESDAY the 30th inst., to receive the lists as set forth in the Collectors Circular. I will have printed lists ready for each one to fill up and attest.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C. Oct., 22nd, 1861.

RANSOM'S CAVALRY.

This regiment, pronounced by competent judges so to be the finest cavalry regiment on the continent, left their camp at Ridgeway, on Sunday, for the field of battle. The regiment numbers 850 men and 950 horses. Their march is by the ordinary roads and they will reach Petersburg to-morrow, Thursday, where they will remain over night, and when the people of the glorious little Cockade City are prepared to greet them in true Virginia style.

On Thursday the final review took place at the camp, conducted by his Excellency, Gov. Clark, and Gen. Martin. After the review a sumptuous dinner was given by the Regiment to their visitors, numbering several hundred amongst them a large number of ladies. Previous to the dinner, however, a splendid charger was presented to Col. Ransom by Attorney General Jenkins, in behalf of the people of Warren—the Colonel's native county, we think. At the same time the accomplished lady of Col. Ransom presented the Regiment with a beautiful flag, and another flag was presented by Gov. Clark. Several appropriate speeches of course were delivered.

At the dinner table numerous speeches were delivered by Gov. Clark, Hon. D. M. Barringer, D. W. Courts, Gen. Brogden, and others. We were not present, and therefore cannot give the details of the occasion, nor the names of the distinguished visitors.

Col. Ransom is a first class officer. He has the best regiment in the county. Our people look for a glorious record of its achievements.

State Journal.

CAVALRY DRILL AND REVIEW.—Col. Ransom's splendid regiment of North Carolina Cavalry was out on the field adjacent to Hollywood, Sunday morning, for the purpose of drill. The movements were finely executed, particularly the order to "charge," which was a sight worth going a long way to see.

The regiment was reviewed yesterday afternoon by President Davis who expressed himself highly pleased with the efficiency and unexceptionable appearance of the command. A large throng of persons, including many ladies, took advantage of this opportunity to witness one of the most imposing of military spectacles. The horses of the regiment are not only remarkable for their quality and condition, but their training is excellent. To North Carolina belongs the honor of sending forth the finest body of cavalry now in the service of the country.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL IN PETERSBURG.—This large building, capable of accommodating 250 to 300 sick, is so nearly finished that about a dozen of Col. Ransom's Cavalry regiment were received in it on Friday last. It is said to be the most convenient institutions of the kind in the South. It will be under the general management and supervision of the Governor of North Carolina, and the Surgeon General of the State, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson. The immediate attendants are:

Peter E. Hines, Principal Surgeon, Harvey L. Hines, and F. M. Henderson, Assistant Surgeons.

Mrs. C. G. Kennedy has been appointed matron, to be aided by two assistants.—*Obs.*

Largest Fortress in the World.—Eighteen miles from Warsaw stands the largest fortress in the world—a fortress with casemate and bomb proof barracks for forty thousand men, and with the circumference of eleven miles. It is known as the Madlin, or as the New Georgian; in Russian, Novo-Giorgievsk. No stranger can visit it without the permission of the Czar.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES ELECTIONS.

The elections for members of Congress is to be held on the first Wednesday in November, 1861, which election shall be conducted according to the permanent Constitution and the laws of the several States in force for that purpose. In States which may not have provided by law for such election, the same will be held according to the laws heretofore existing in such States for the election of members of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The appointment of electors for President and Vice-President is also made on the day of the Congressional election—the first Wednesday in November.

The electors are to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, 1861, and proceed to vote for President and Vice President.

Congress is to assemble in regular session, at the seat of Government, on the 18th day of February, 1862. On the 19th of February, it is provided that the President of the Senate shall open the certificates, and the votes for President and Vice President shall then be counted.

President of the Confederate States shall be inaugurated on the 22nd day of February, 1862.

De Bow's mortality statistics, compiled from the last census, show that the people of the United States, as they then stood, are the healthiest on the globe. The deaths are 320,000 per year, or one and a half per cent. of the population. In England the ratio is near two per cent., and in France nearly three per cent. Virginia and North Carolina are the healthiest of the States, and have 638 inhabitants above 100 years of age.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?—We noticed in our last, that General Hill had made a requisition upon the people of Craven for the use of one-fourth of their negro male force for two weeks, for the purpose of completing the defences near Newbern. The last Progress contains a notice from Col. Singletary, which indicates that but little regard had been paid to Gen. Hill's requisition. Col. Singletary therefore gives notice in obedience to orders, that if the requisition of Gen. Hill is not complied with, that he would proceed on Monday last to send out troops to enforce the requisition.

Ral. Standard.

At Norfolk and at Pigg's Point the idea seems to prevail of an attack soon. Nothing important has been received from the Army of Western Virginia. It was understood that Gen. Floyd had gone in pursuit of Gen. Rosencrantz.

Several hundred hands are engaged at the foundry at Holly Springs, Miss., and the Cotton States says it turns out arms of every description from a pocket pistol to the largest sized cannon.

LATEST NEWS.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY!

BATTLE NEAR LEESBURG.

The Yankees Again Routed!

GEN. BAKER OF OREGON, KILLED!

Eleven Officers taken Prisoner.

Federal Loss from 1,000 to 1,200 in Killed and Wounded!

Confederate Loss 300 Killed and Wounded.

SIX HUNDRED PRISONERS, SIX CANNON, 1,200 STAND OF ARMS, CAPTURED BY THE SOUTHERNERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

MANNASSA, Oct 22.—Gen. Evans, with 2,500 Confederates, engaged Gen. Stone, with 10,000 Federals at Leesburg, on yesterday, (Monday) The battle lasted all day, and the Confederates were victorious. The Federal loss was 400 killed and wounded—520 were taken prisoners; and 300 Federals were drowned while trying to recross the Potomac.

The Confederate loss was 300 killed and wounded.

We took six cannon and 600 small arms.

Col. Baker of Oregon, was killed, and Col. Cogswell and ten other officers are among the the prisoners.

The killing of Col. Baker, the Black Republican Senator from Oregon, and Lincoln's mouthpiece in the Senate, is a cause for especial congratulation. He was an Englishman by birth, and it was this man who said, in the course of a long tirade of abuse of the South and Southern men, delivered at the late extra session of the Federal Congress, that every foot of Southern Soil should be reconquered; that the stars and stripes should wave over forts and arsenals, and that if Southern Governors would not conduct their State affairs according to the laws of the United States, Governors from Massachusetts and Illinois would be appointed in their places. It seems highly probable, from present advices, that it was not his destiny to witness a fulfillment of his sweeping prophecy.

[*OFFICIAL.*]

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC,
CENTERVILLE, Oct. 22, 10½ P. M.

In addition concerning the victory of Gen. Evans, I have to report the capture of nearly 600 prisoners, and 1,200 stand of arms.—Their killed and wounded and prisoners amount to between 1,000 and 1,200.

The rout was total. The fight was an infantry engagement exclusively. The forces engaged were the 8th Virginia, the 17th and 18th Missuri regiments; the 13th Missouri being held in reserve. No artillery was fired by us.

THOS. JORDAN, A. A. Gen'l.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Reported Skirmish at Greensburg—Gen. Hardee's Movements—The Strength of Lincoln's Forces, &c.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 21.—It is announced now that the reported skirmish at Greensburg, Ky., was premature.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the *Union and American* says that Gen. Hardee's command did not reach there until the afternoon of the 18th inst. He was delayed by a sudden rise in the Little Barren. The Lincolnites fled several hours before Hardee arrived.—The town was almost deserted by the citizens.

Ward has retreated from Muldraugh's Hill, where, from Sherman's manœuvering, no stand could be made.

Rousseau still occupies Nolin, with several thousand men, and does not seem able or disposed to make an advance.

The entire Lincoln force between Louisville and Nolin does not exceed 1,500 men.

Affairs on the Peninsula.

While there is every reason to apprehend the early occurrence of important events on the Peninsula, there has been nothing to confirm the exciting report of a great battle in front of Yorktown. Indeed, we have very late and reliable advices from that immediate vicinity, which represent that not a gun has been fired, though there is unusual activity in military preparations. Nothing was known of the skirmish near Newport News on Monday, in which a portion of Gen. McLawe's command were engaged; but the fact having been officially communicated by Gen. Mugruder, there can be no doubt that something occurred in that locality, which gave rise to the inference of a general battle on the Peninsula.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

RICHMOND, Oct. 21.—Passengers by this afternoon's train from Manassas, report every thing quiet there, but active operations are looked for at any hour.

It is reported that Harper's Ferry is now in possession of the Confederates, the Federals having been driven off.

Seventeen more prisoners arrived here this evening from Western Virginia, three of whom are deserters from the 15th Indiana regiment and fourteen Union men from Hardy and Pendleton counties.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE MERCHANTMAN, &c.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 21.—The Charleston Mercury, of this morning, says that, among other recent captures by our privateers, is the brig Grenada, Captain Pettergill, of Portland, Me. Her marine cargo consists of sugar, molasses, mahogany, and honey.

It is reported that, in addition to the blockading fleet, a large steamer transport, with Yankee troops, is hovering on the South Carolina coast.

THE POTOMAC.—The retirement of our army from Munson's Hill, Falls Church, &c., upon Centreville and Manassas, has not been followed by a battle, as was expected. The Federals have advanced, but not far enough. All is quiet there, except occasional picket firing; but there was a brilliant affair near Harper's Ferry, as follows:—

Official advices have been received at the War Department of an attack, by Col. Turner Ashby, commanding a small force, on a superior body of the enemy, on the 16th inst., at a place called Bolivar, contiguous to Harper's Ferry. The Federals, numbering, with subsequent reinforcements, from 800 to 1000 men, were sent over to protect the transportation of grain, and Col. Ashby, with 550 men, 300 of whom were militia, met and drove them back with considerable slaughter. The action commenced at eight o'clock in the morning and terminated about eleven. It is to be particularly noted as the first in which the Virginia militia have been engaged in a hand-to hand encounter with the enemy, and the result reflects the highest credit upon that branch of the service. At a charge bayonets, they drove the Hessians before them, down the hill into the village of Harper's Ferry, at which point in the pursuit they were checked by a detachment of artillery, supposed to have been Doubleday's battery, stationed on the Maryland Heights. Col. Ashby now withdrew his troops to a point behind the hill, for the purpose of protecting them from the shot and shell, which fell thick and fast around them, but fortunately with little effect. The loss of the enemy in the engagement, as reported by a woman who afterwards came out from Harper's Ferry and saw the dead carried away in wagons, was at least fifty or sixty, in addition to which our men captured twelve or fourteen prisoners. Among the latter are some "Union" men, who had been particularly busy in aiding the Federals by means of signals. Our loss was one killed and ten wounded—two supposed mortally.

Col Ashby's success would have been much greater but for a lack of cannon, and very few of the enemy would have escaped from the field of battle. He had but one efficient gun, and another improvised for the occasion—a 24-pounder mounted on wagon wheels. By a curious coincidence, this fight took place on the second anniversary of the John Brown raid, and in the very locality of that notable event.

Fay. Obs.

THE POTOMAC BATTERIES.—At last, we think these "masked batteries" are ready for service. We saw a letter from a young officer of this town, (Fayetteville,) who was in a cannonading at Evansport on Tuesday, who states that the Federal steamer Pawnee was disabled so as to require two steam tugs to get her away. One of her shells burst over his head, and another on the parapet, by which last one man was stunned, the only damage done. On the same day another steamer was struck several times.

A large fleet of fifty yankee vessels is now said to be blockaded between Mathias Point and Evansport, (about 40 miles,) unable to pass up by the latter, or down by the former battery.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—RICHMOND, Oct. 18.—Officers from the camps in the mountains report that nothing is transpiring there of unusual interest.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.—By an arrival at Norfolk on Thursday evening, everything is reported quiet at Roanoke Island. The Confederate fleet that went down to Hatteras on Monday, failed to entice the Federals out from their batteries, though two days were occupied in the effort to get a fight. The Norfolk Day Book reports that the Federals are preparing to make an attack on Roanoke Island, and for that purpose are throwing large reinforcements into Hatteras, where Gen. Mansfield is in command.

BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

By intelligence received at Fort Smith, and published in the Herald of that place, we have a correct statement of the fruits of our victory at Lexington, Mo. The loss of the Yankees was 174 killed, 230 wounded. Confederate loss 42 killed add 37 wounded. Captured 3,500 musket rifles, 1200 pistols, 78 Sharpes carbines, 5 cannon, 2 twelve pound howitzers, 126 wagons and harness, 813 horses, 378 tents, $55,000 effects from steamboats, $950,000 cash obtained from men in battle, also took 3478 prisoners.

The Canadian Government and the Yankees.—DETROIT, Oct. 7.—A special dispatch from Toronto, C. W., to the Free Press, says that Col. Rankin, member of the Canadian Parliament, who was lately authorized by the U. S Government to raise a regiment of lancers in that Province, was arrested yesterday on the charge of violating the neutrality of our Government in the war between the Northern and Southern sections of the late Union.

FROM THE PENINSULA.—There have been numberless reports of cannonading, movements, &c., but they all appear to be unfounded. A letter was received yesterday from Camp Rains, stating that on Tuesday "the long roll" was beat, the First Regiment was under arms with its accustomed rapidity, was ordered to get knapsacks and march at once down the road. They did so, went a few miles and were ordered back—supposed to be all occasioned by one of the false alarms. On their return they were complimented in the warmest terms by Gen. Rains, who has taken the place of Gen. Hill, (under Gen. Magruder.)

Col. Cobb's Georgia regiment left Richmond on Saturday for the Peninsula.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 13.—Twelve of the 11th regiment New York Zouaves were yesterday taken by the Confederates, a short distance above Newport News. Lieut. Colonel Tyler, who commanded the party, is under arrest for cowardly behavior.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Oct. 25.—Wheat 90@1 00. Flour 2 50@3 00. Corn 00@40. Butter 00@20. Bacon 20@22. Lard 15@20. Eggs 8. Apples, green, 40@50 Tallow 15. Beeswax 20.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 21.—Bacon 00@15. Flour 0 00@7 00. Wheat 0 00@1 25. Corn 60@00. Salt 0 00@2 50. Whiskey 60@65.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 21.—Wheat 70@1 10. Corn 50@65. Shoe Thread $2 00@$3 00 per lb. Nails 7@7½. Rio Coffee 50. Liverpool Salt 6 50@7 00 Bacon 22.

SALISBURY, Oct. 22.—Bacon 20@22. Beef 4@5. Butter 20. Tallow 15. Corn 40@50. Flour 2 00@2 50. Lard 12½@14. Salt 6 00. Sugar 14@15. Wheat 70@80.

Notes of the War.

The Santa Rosa Affair.

The Montgomery Advertiser relies upon an account furnished by Dr. Manly, of which we subjoin the main particulars:—

There were 1200 to 1500, under command of Gen. Anderson. The men were picked, generally from fourteen to seventeen in number, from the companies of the regiments from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi—no full company being taken, except, perhaps, the Clinch Rifles, from Georgia.

Landed on the island, they were divided into two squads, one proceeding directly across to the Southern beach, beyond Billy Wilson's camp, and the other marched down the Northern beach, opposite each other. They killed the sentries as they went, some six in number, spiked the guns, set fire to the cabins in which the Zouaves were camped, and shot them as they ran out. All agree that the Zouaves ran incontinently for Fort Pickens. They rarely looked back or stopped to fire at our boys, but shot as they run. Our men took over a goodly quantity of rat-tail files, with which they securely spiked every gun except two. They burnt all the houses and stores, except the hospital.

The only formidable resistance was from some U. S. regulars, sent out from Fort Pickens to redeem the ground which the cowarly Zouaves had abandoned. The regulars, however, finding our force larger than they had expected, seemed to become panic-stricken, and retreated until our men were in the act of returning from the island in obedience to the signal from the navy yard. They then advanced and fired deliberately at our men, huddled up in the boats, and did them more damage than they had received during the fight on the island. It was at this time that Gen. Anderson was wounded in the arm.

Our men supplied themselves well with small arms from the enemy. They also killed one negro and captured another. Seventeen prisoners they brought back; how many, if any more, is not known. One account said the notorious Colonel, Billy Wilson, had made a straight run from his *marquee* to the Fort. Another account from one of the captured prisoners stated that he had not slept at camp that night, as usual, having remained at Fort Pickens All statemets from our men, who participated, agreed that they killed between two and three hundred of the Yankees. Our loss in killed and missing is forty, and thirty-five wounded, five of whom died yesterday. Most of our losses in the skirmish are attributed to cross firing, when our men were shooting at the Zouaves from opposite sides, and to their not being able to distinguish the badge of their comrades in the darkness of the night, and shooting one another.

Notwithstanding the death of so many of our brave soldiers, the object of the expedition was completely accomplished, and the result was highly satisfactory and inspiriting to the officers and men of our army. The only object contemplated was the breaking up of Billy Wilson's camp and not the taking of Fort Pickens. This was done completely.

Another account says,—

Our men pursued them with a determination never excelled in history, pausing for a moment only, now and then, to fire a building or camp, or drive home a "rat-tail file" in the huge guns that met them at almost every step. Our troops advanced to within a mile, or perhaps less, of Fort Pickens—not a gun from whose ramparts was fired to stay our on and on advancing column; and near to the very mound that goes down to her heavy swinging gates Federal sentries were sent to their long account.

The expedition having now succeeded beyond the hope of its most sanguine advocates, our brave and dashing soldiers turned their faces to the Eastward, the rising sun welcoming their enterprise with a splendor found only beneath a Florida sky. On their return corpse after corpse met their eyes, and not a few of the wounded.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

FAIRFAX, OCT. 10, 1861.

Desertions are becoming very frequent from the Federal army. Yesterday three men came into our lines. From a young man of much intelligence, from New Jersey, I succeeded in getting a few facts that may be interesting.

His name is Wm. S. Clark, of Newark, belongs to the 3d New Jersey regiment, and has been five months in the service. While on picket near Bailey's cross roads, he was detected in giving papers to our men, and was ordered under arrest. He was court martialed but the result of the trial was not known to him, and he was immediately returned to the guard-house. As there had been so much shooting going on for trivial offences, (I give his own words,) he concluded the safest way was to "slope for the land of Dixie." The next business was to obtain an opportunity, and Clark says:

"I wanted to wash, and got permission from the officer of the guard to go to the stream and return in three hours. A guard was sent with me, but we procured some liquor, and in a short time he got very drunk, and while I was washing, fell asleep under a tree. I took advantage of the chance, and ran to where I had seen some of your pickets. I waved my haversack to them, and said I surrendered and was a deserter.

Soldiers are coming this side the river every day. They are fresh arrivals, but are nearly all drilled. There is a great deal of cavalry—some say as many as fifteen thousand and some more. It is generally thought that Gen. McClellan has 95,000 men under him. Gen. McDowell has command of a division of the army now in Alexandria. Brigadier Gens. Kearney and Franklin have command of the advance. I cannot notice any diminution in the war feeling, judging from the papers but I know of many brigades that are opposed to the war. All the New Jersey papers that spoke against it have been destroyed. I recollect three now that have been mobbed, the "Newark Evening Journal," the "Burlington Democrat," the "Trenton Journal," and some others, but the names have escaped me. The general impression among the men is that they are going to whip in the next fight, and that it will settle the war. All believe they will be at home by the Christmas holidays.

"The excuse offered by those men who are ashamed of the whipping they got at Manassas is that the troops were all enlisted for three months, and as their time was out or nearly so, they did not care to fight.

"McClellan is very generally liked by the men. He is so kind to everybody and does not only touch his hat, but will converse familiarly with his men. He often rides about amongst them examining the tents and provisions. The morning that your men left Munson's hill we heard that McClellan had slept in Fairfax Court House, and there was great cheering at the news. I have heard it said that McClellan is not ready to advance and will not be for two months, and that he will resign if the Administration insists upon it. He wishes to drill his cavalry. Our men are well provided with all kind of equipments, and of the best quality. Our tents have floors. We are not allowed straw; but have our heavy overcoats and the large army blankets. The men grumble most at the meat. We have nothing but salt junk, that appears to have made several voyages around Cape Horn and back. Occasionally we get fresh beef. Most of the brigades have a bakery. The companies are allowed three cooks each. The living is not very good. We get but little liquor. If any person is caught selling it in Alexandria he is banished—that is a new mode of punishment they have adopted. Negroes are at once put to work as cooks, officer's servants or teamsters. They are generally very hard upon them. The fortifications around Washington and on this side are very strong. Heavy guns are mounted on them. Some are mined. I assisted in digging about 100 feet under Fort Ellsworth. The New York men now seem the most rabid for the war. Our men are getting a little sick of it."

A British nobleman is now the guest of Gen. Beauregard. He is Sir James Ferguson, of Scotland, a young man of prepossessing appearance, agreeable manners, a member of parliament, has a fine military education, and I learn distinguished himself in the Crimean war.—His object is to gain a knowledge of the American war in all its phases, by personal observation.

Deaths from Diseases in War.—An intelligent British writer, referring to the fact that in all armies more men perish from disease than war, observes that what was so powerfully said in the last century has remained in a great degree true in our own:

"The life of a modern soldier is represented by heroic fiction. War has means of destruction more formidable than the cannon and the sword. Of the thousands and ten thousands that perished in our late contests with France and Spain, a very small part ever felt the stroke of an enemy; the rest languished in tents and ships, amidst damps and putrefactions; pale, torpid, spiritless, and helpless; gasping and groaning, unpitied among men, made obdurate by long continuance of hopeless misery; and were at last whelmed in pits or heaved into the ocean, without notice or remembrance. By incommodious encampments and unwholesome stations, where courage is useless and enterprise impracticable, fleets are silently dispeopled, and armies sluggishly melted away."

Voting in Camp.—All officers and soldiers of this State, in camps, whether in this State or Virginia, will bear in mind that they will be entitled to vote next month for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President. This provision was very properly and justly made by the State Convention. The officers and soldiers entitled to vote under the ordinance passed for this purpose, must be citizens of this State and twenty-one years of age; and the voting must take place on the "Thursday before the day appointed for holding the election in the State," which Thursday will be the 31st day of this month, as the election will take place on Wednesday, the 6th of November. Bear in mind then, officers and soldiers, that you will vote on the 31st day of October. Three freeholders of each company, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiment to which the companies belong, will open and hold the polls for each company. Members of companies must vote in, or as for the counties to which they belong, and the "said freeholders shall specify accordingly, and make returns to the Sheriffs of the different counties."

We will publish the ordinance in full next week.—*Standard.*

To the People of North Carolina.

We learn from an official source that the State of North Carolina has entered into an agreement with the Confederate States to supply all the North Carolina soldiers with winter clothing, blankets, &c.—The State government therefore is in the market to buy blankets, cloth for winter clothing, hats, shoes, &c. Many of our people are giving liberally to the soldiers, in blankets, clothing, socks, &c. Many, however, can make up blankets and cloth who are not able to give them to the soldiers. We are therefore requested to announce that Captain John Devereux, A. Q. M., of this city, is authorized and anxious to buy of our people all the blankets, cloth, &c., which they can produce for the soldiers, at reasonable and remunerating prices. Agents of the Department will be appointed in every County, for the purpose of purchasing and paying for said articles. We advise all persons not to sell such articles except to the agents of the government, *who are known to be such.* All persons who desire to send articles of clothing or blankets to any particular regiment or company, or for the N. C. soldiers at any point, can have them forwarded free of expense by sending them to Capt. John Devereux, A. Q. M. at Raleigh. Our State exchanges will please copy this.

Raleigh Standard.

GOOD ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

We endorse the suggestion contained in the following paragraph, taken from the Huntsville (Ala) Advocate of Sept. 25th. It is good advice, which is applicable to the planters of N. Carolina as it is to those of Alabama; and will, we hope, be accepted and acted upon:

Sow Wheat, Rye, Barley—The necessities of the South require large grain crops of all kinds.

We must not be dependent for provisions.—A greatly increased quantity must be grown in the South to supply the wants of the country and the army.—Heretofore, most of our cities were supplied with flour from the North and West. Such cannot and ought not to be the case now. In consequence of this, abundant as was the wheat crop this year, it will all be needed. To render us independent it is necessary that our farmers and planters should make the food question the *main question*—cotton, tobacco, &c., secondary. Therefore let our farmers prepare in time to sow largely of wheat, rye, barley, &c. Now is the season to do so.—Select good ground, prepare it well by several deep and thorough plowings, secure the best seeds, and sow in time. Then, having done your part well, trust to the Lord of the Harvest for the result—thirty, sixty or a hundred fold!

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

MACON, Ga, Oct 14.—About 400 delegates are present from nine States.

Mr. A O Andrew, of Charleston, S. C., was elected permanent President of the Convention, and Messrs. R. H. Maury, of Va.; W. A. Berry, of N. C.; G. B. Lamar, of Ga; D. Hubbard, of Ala.; G. B. Sammery, of Miss; J. B. De Bow, of La.; Samuel Tate, of Tenn.; and J. T. Myrick, of Fla., were elected Vice Presidents

The meeting was very harmonious, but no business was transacted except the organization

The Cotton Planters' Convention will meet here to morrow, (Tuesday,) and they will be invited to take seats in the Convention.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MACON, Oct. 15.—The Cotton Planters' and Commercial Conventions to-day merged into one. The Committee on Commerce and Finance submitted resolutions recommending a modification of the sequestration act, which was laid on the table until to-morrow; also, a resolution recommending insurance companies to take risks on cotton stored in interior towns and on plantations, which was adopted unanimously.

A resolution declaring the proposed issue of Treasury notes and the present bank note currency, under the resolutions of the banks to advance to planters, will furnish an adequate circulation for the country. To this resolution sundry amendments and substitutes were proposed, looking to a Government advance on produce, in Treasury notes and bonds, which are now subjects of interesting discussion by numerous speakers.—The Convention adjourned until to-night Discussion pending.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 16.—The Convention this morning adopted with great enthusiam and unanimously, a resolution recommending Congress to suspend the collection of import duties, and to throw our ports open for free trade to all nations who maintain peace with us.

Some slight modifications and additions were made to the action of the Convention on yesterday, upon the subject of advances upon cotton.

A resolution was also adopted requesting Congress to alter and adjust coins, weights and measures, to a decimal ratio.

A series of resolutions were also adopted in relation to the sequestration act, and recommending that the payment of debts sequestered be not required during the war; that claims for indemnity and indebtedness due at the North be allowed as a set off; that the Courts be empowered, in certain cases, to modify the retroactive effect of the bill; and that the property of Northern residents laboring under the disabilities of coverture or infancy, be exempted.

A committee, consisting of delegates from Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, was appointed to examine into the plan for a marine steam battering ram, submitted by J. R. Butts of Georgia.

The Convention then adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

MACON Ga., Oct 17.—The Convention during their session last night passed the following resolutions:

A resolution recommending such an amendment to the sequestration law as to provide for the sequestration of property of such alien enemies as have sons in the Confederate service, and for the benefit of such sons.

A resolution approving of the plan of the Marine Battering Ram, presented by Mr. J. R. Butts, of Ga., and recommending the plan to the favorable consideration of the authorities of the Confederate States, and also proposed that a subscription be opened in the Convention to put the plan in immediate operation.

A resolution delaring the importance of opening railway communication with the coal and iron mines of North Carolina.

A resolution declaring that return cargoes of our produce should be furnished to vessels bringing goods from foreign ports; but that any accumulation of stocks of produce should not be allowed in any of our seaports.

A resolution recommending to the Post Master General the policy of establishing postal relations with European Governments as soon as possible.

After adopting some other comparatively unimportant resolutions, the Convention adjourned to meet in Montgomery, Alabama, on the first Monday in May, 1862.

A GOOD THING IN LEATHER.

Mr. Isaac Bierfield, of Newberry, has received a patent—and we believe the first issued to a South Carolinian—for an important invention and improvement in Tanning.

In the words of the Newberry Sun, we say:—"The ingredients used in this new process make the Leather fine and close. The specimens he has exhibited to us are of a fine polish, and remarkably weighty and pliant. Mr. Bierfield has already disposed of a large quantity of leather tanned by the new process, which has given general satisfaction. He tells us that he has found that he can tan leather from 40 to 60 per cent. cheaper than heretofore. The light stocks can be tanned in from fifteen to forty days, and heavy stocks in proportion. We consider this new process of Mr. Bierfield of great and decided utility to tanners. Bark, in many sections, is becoming scarce and dear, and the weed used by Mr. Bierfield (the Eupatorium Foenicalaceum, or Dog Fennel,) can be obtained in great abundance. He will dispose of rights either by States or Districts."

Mr. Bierfield has placed in the Courier office several specimens of his Leather. There is one side of "upper" thick, which was done in sixty days; one specimen of "welt," about the same time, and two specimens of "calf" done in fourteen days.

The process has been thoroughly tested with all kinds of hides and skins, and the leather has been well tried in use by many citizens of Newberry. Many sides have been purchased and sold by Mr. Voigt, Market-street, an experienced dealer, to whom we may refer.

Charleston Courier.

The New Orleans Picayune says important mail arrangements have been made for the establishment of a regular monthly mail between New Orleans and Tampico, Mexico, to connect with the British mail steamers. Mail carriers have been appointed and 1,200 letters were in charge of the one which left New Orleans on the 10th inst. Another will close on the 9th of November, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and leave on the next morning.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Lye,

For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 5.—The Bavaria has arrived with Liverpool advices to Sept. 25th.

The London Times, in its city article, of the 25th September, says that great excitement prevails in foreign markets consequent on the distinct repetition of the announcement that Spain and France would intervene in the affairs of Mexico. Mexican stocks advanced more than two per cent. The downward tendency in English funds continues. Consols closed at from 93¼ to 94.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool on the 24th were 55,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 30,000 bales. The market is much excited, and prices ¼ to ⅛d. higher since Friday. At the close prices still had an upward tendency.

Advices from Manchester state that there has been a slight advance in all descriptions of goods.

At Liverpool, breadstuffs tending downward. Flour dull. Provisions were dull. Sugar was firmer; coffee and rice had advanced.

We get, through our latest Northern papers, news from Europe of an important character.

A letter from Paris says, several superior and subaltern officers of the French *artillery* have been offered great advantages if they will serve in the Federal army. Some have been offered as much as 6000 francs for their outfit, and pay of 20,000 francs a year guaranteed for years to come.

It was at first said that the French Government did not appear inclined to refuse these offers. Permission was demanded, but on the 15th of September the Minister of War, by order of the Emperor, made known to applicants that he would not grant any permission to serve in the Federal army.

ST JOHN'S, Oct. 11.—The Glasgow, from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th Sept., passed Cape Race yesterday.

A London company is being formed to promote the cultivation of cotton by Coolie labor.

The Paris Constitutionnel asserts that negotiations relating to the interference with Mexico have reached no definite result. No convention has been drawn up.

The St. Petersburg Bee predicts the early recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy.

Liverpool, Sept 29. —The sales of cotton yesterday were 15,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at the advance previously reported. The tendency was upwards.

The breadstuffs market closed quiet, but steady with small sales. Provisions were dull.

THE OFFER OF AN AMERICAN COMMISSION TO GARIBALDI—BRITISH OPINION OF THE PRUDENCE OF THE CABINET MOVEMENT.

[From the London Times, Sept. 17.]

But here comes another "let down," really worse than any before. As if despairing of native genius or enterprise, the President at Washington has actually sent to ask Garibaldi to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief. It costs an effort to take in the extravagant oddity and the humiliating character of this proposal. To send for Garibaldi is to confess a failure in the element supposed to be specially American. It is to confess that a man is wanted who will go at the enemy, and advance into his territory against overpowering odds. On any view of the case, Garibaldi is not the man the Americans want. He has never yet attempted or desired to command a large army.

[From the London Herald, Sept. 18.]

The whole army of the North is, in fact, dishonored by the advances that have been made to Garibaldi; and the terrible humiliation which Mr. Seward shuddered at when the idea of England's mediation in the American quarrel was broached, sinks into insignificance compared with the death-blow dealt by this grandiloquent politician at the pride and self-consciousness of every American patriot. What must be the effect of such manifest want of faith and courage in the Cabinet at Washington upon generals and soldiers?

Garibaldi's refusal, for his own sake, would have pleased us better had it been more direct. No doubt the plea of ill health is perfectly valid. But it looks like an evasion.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN—EXPEDITION FITTING OUT AGAINST MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Washington correspondent of the Times, under date of yesterday, says that highly important advices have been received from Cuba.

The Spanish war steamer Leone was waiting at Cadiz for the result of the Cabinet conference in relation to an European coalition against Mexico, and that the advices of the ultimatum of Spain might be immediately dispatched to the Governor-General of Cuba. In the meantime an expedition is being fitted out at Havana for Mexico, under the pretext that its destination is San Domingo. The expedition will consist of six batteries, howitzers, and 10,000 men, and they will be ready to start the latter part of next month.

It is given out that Spain is taking these steps against Mexico on her own responsibility, but advices state definitely that England and France sent their quota of men, and will co-operate with fleets in the gulf.

The whole country will be startled by this movement, and the public will view the regulation of Mexican affairs as the least important. The object evidently looks further North.

SAVING BACON.

A correspondent of the Huntsville (Ala) Advocate makes a suggestion to the planters of the Confederate States, which it may be worth their while to heed, in reference to the saving of bacon. The gist of the matter is contained in the following extract:

If our planters would refer to quotations, they will observe that molasses can be had in New Orleans at 25 cents per gallon, and rice in Charleston at 3 cents per pound. If they will change their mode of allowance, and give 2½ pounds of meat, 2 pouds of rice, I quart of molasses, and 1 peck of meal, they will consume home productions, rice and molasses, to partial exclusion of foreign meat. Estimating the number of full hands at 1,500,000, you will see that this plan, which gives 2½ pounds of meat, instead of 4 pounds per week, will diminish the consumption of bacon 2,250,000 pounds a week in the Confederacy and the negroes would be much more healthy. It is said that typhoid fever is unknown where molasses is freely used.

The report of the burning of Fairfax Court House by the Confederate troops turns out to be untrue. The village is yet standing intact.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE-

One Copy—per year,			$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,			5 00
Six copies,	do	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do	do	45 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Riehmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Uuber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

NOTICE.

THE building of a LUTHERAN CHURCH at Lewisville, Forsyth County, will be let to the lowest bidder, on Friday, the 29th of November next. The house to be a two story brick building, 60 feet long and 36 feet wide; first story to be 13 feet high, and the second 10 feet high; (the second story intended for a Female Seminary.)

There is to be a partition of ten feet at front end, for a vestibule; above to be a portico with columns. The body of the church building to have two rows of columns.

☞ A more particular description of the building can be had on application to the subscriber, where a plan of the building can be seen.

J. H. STOLTZ,
Secretary Building Committee.

Lewisville, Oct. 11, 1861. 25-td.

Winter Clothing for Soldiers.

We are authorized by the Quartermaster at Raleigh to state, that the department will receive and pay for all cloth suitable for men's winter wear in the field. Also, blankets. This is a good opening for persons in the various Counties to collect cloth and blankets, and send them to the Quartermaster. They will thus engage in a patriotic work, for which they will no doubt be fairly paid. But persons sending these things should mark their names and the contents of each box, as the articles must be received before paid for.

Papers throughout the State will please copy the above notice.—*Ral. Standard.*

We publish below a couple of advertisements by the Quartermaster, to which we call the attention of our readers:

NOTICE.

To the Sheriffs of the different Counties of North Carolina.

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH may be received by you, can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office. J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct 4, 1861. 25-3t

Quartermaster's Office.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY be desirous of taking Contracts for making clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office.—Goods will be issued to any respectable parties, in quantities to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct. 4, 1861. 25-3t

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS N. CAROLINA TROOPS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.

ALL COMPANIES HEREAFTER ACCEPTED by the Governor, will remain at home, without pay, until called on for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching the appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of Clothing and Camp Equipage now on hand; and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the Troops at the time they begin their field service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

oc 25—4t

☞ All papers in the State copy four times and send the bill to this Office.

Fancy Soaps, in great variety, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CLOVES, ALLSPICE, JAMAICA and CRACE GINGER. at the DRUG STORE.

Mason's Blacking For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Wright's, Harrison's, Glenn & Co's Perfumery For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

JUST PUBLISHED
AT THIS OFFICE
BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC
FOR 1862,

CONTAINING besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,
A list of the Members of the Legislature,
The late vote for Governor,
The Census of 1860, of the old United States,
The Census of North Carolina;
Times of holding the Courts in North Carolina, and South Carolina, and South Western Virginia.
Government of Confederate States of America.
Southern Rates of Postage,
Government of North Carolina,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Besides useful Agricultural Information,
Recipes, Tales, Anecdotes, &c.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H. M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County, September 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. REGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 22-3m

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

Thomas E. Voss and others. vs. Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas E. Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sarah, Bartlett Y. Voss and John C. Voss are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that six weeks publication be made in the People's Press, for said defendants to appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court at Office in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept. 20, 1861. by H. C. BANNER, D. C. 22-6t-pr. adv. $5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

1. S. Gibson vs Jacob F. Shutt. Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Winston, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept, 20. by H. C. BANNER, D. C. 22-6w-pr.adv.$5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

W. F. Carmichael vs Jacob F. Shutt. Two Attachments.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the case heard ex-parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept. 20. [22-6t-adv$5] by H. C. BANNER, D. C

OIL CAKE!

ANY quantity of OIL CAKE can now be had at my mill.

It will be delivered, say once a week, to regular customers within corporate limits of Salem or Winston.

A liberal discount to those purchasing in quantities of 1000 and upwards. E. BELO.

Salem, Oct., 18, 1861. 26-5t

GOOD LARD WANTED,

for which a fair price will be paid,

E. A. VOGLER.

COPPERAS, Blue Vitriol, and Putty, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SODA and SAL AERATUS, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, and Yeast Powders, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Poetry.

The Flag of the South.

Ye Southern men that love your land,
Gird on your armor bright!
Go ye forth like Sparta's band,
And battle for your right!
Raise your banners! Shout your cry,
"God save our sunny South,
For her we live, for her we'll die,
E'en at the cannon's mouth!"

CHORUS.

For her we live, for her we'll die,
E'en at the cannon's mouth!

Go ye forth with valiant arm
To save your happy home!
Heard ye not not the bold alarm
Sound from the City Dome?
"Their forts, their arms we mean to take,"
Is Tyrant's sullen boast.
Oh! let the earth around him shake
With thunder from our coast!

Dispute with them each inch of ground
Within our sunny land,
Let your martial thunder sound
Along the Northern strand!
"Strike! till the last arm'd foe expires"
On each green Savannah!
"Strike! for your altars and your fires"
And Old Jackson's banner!

Drive from our land this coward foe
That dares our right deny;
That aims at us a dastard blow,
And bids us yield or die!
Yield! yes, with the crimson flood
That ebbs our lives away,
For our injur'd country's good,
We'll yield—the worthless clay?

Our INDEPENDENCE we will prove,
Though ev'ry "stripe" be torn,
And all the "stars" that owned our love
Another flag adorn!
N'er shall Northern colors o'er us wave
That deny us "Equal Rights"
In the land our fathers died to save
From England's belted knights!

Then, Southern men that love your land,
Gird on your armor bright!
And go ye forth a Spartan band
To battle for your right!
Raise your banner! Shout your cry!
"God save our sunny South,
For her we live, for her we'll die,
E'en at the cannon's mouth!"

Humorous.

ON THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.

Enough of beauty to secure affection,
Enough of sprightliness to cure dejection,
Of modest diffidence to claim protection,
A docile mind subservient to correction
Yet stored with sense, with reason, and reflection,
And every passion held in due subjection—
Just faults enough to keep her from perfection;
When such I find, I'll make my selection.

ON THE CHOICE OF A HUSBAND.

Of beauty just enough to bear inspection,
Of candor, sense, and wit a good collection,
Enough of love for one the needs protection,
To scorn the words "I'll keep her in subjection;"
Wisdom to keep him right in each direction,
Nor claim a weaker vessel's imperfection;
Should I e'er meet with such in my connection,
Let him propose, I'll offer no objection.

SCANDAL.

Not all they say or do can make
My head or tooth, or finger ache,
Nor mar my shape, nor scar my face,
Nor put one feature out of place;
Nor will ten thousand lies
Make one less virtuous, learned or wise:
The most effectual way to baulk
Their malice, is to let them talk.

THE UBIQUITOUS SMITH.

"Gentlemen," said a candidate for Congress, "my name is Smith, and I am proud to say I am not ashamed of it. It may be that no person in this crowd owns that very uncommon name. If, however, there be such, let him hold up his head, pull up his dickey, turn out his toes, take courage, and thank his stars there are a few more of the same sort.

Smith, gentlemen, is an illustrious name,
And stands ever high in the annals of fame;
Let White, Brown and Jones increase as they will,
Believe me that Smith will outnumber them still.

Gentlemen, I am proud of being an original Smith; not a Smythe nor Smyth, but a regular natural S-m-i-t-h, Smith. Putting a Y in the middle or an E at the end won't do, gentlemen. Who ever heard of a great man by the name of Smyth, or Smythe? Echo answers who, and everybody answers nobody. But as for Smith, plain S-m-i-t-h, why, the pillars of fame are covered with that honored and reverend name. Who were the most racy, witty and popular authors of this century?—Horace and Albert Smith. Who was the most original, pithy and humorous preacher? Rev. Sidney Smith. To go father back—who was the bravest and boldest soldier in Sumpter's army in the revolution? A Smith. Who palavered with Powhattan, galvinated with Pocahontas, and became the ancestors of the first families in Virginia? A Smith again. And who, I ask—and I question more seriously and soberly—who, I say is the man, and what is his name who fought the most battles, made the most speeches, preached the most sermons, held the most offices, sung the most songs, wrote the most poems, courted the most women, kissed the most girls and married the most widows? History says, I say, you say and everybody says, John Smith."

A CAMP INCIDENT.

The Fairfax correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch relates the following: Last week an Irishman deserted from the Federal Dragoons while on picket duty, and came into our lines. He says he has long desired to escape, but has never before had an opportunity. His brother is in the Confederate army, and he wishes to join him; but where he was, or in what State he enlisted the deserter did not know. He was detained a prisoner until the authorities found time to examine into his case, and in the meantime, he was sent to Manassas. On arriving there, he was taken to the guard house, and the first sight that met his eye was his brother lying on the floor, sleeping off a drunken spree, which caused his arrest. He was not too drunk to recognize his brother, and for half an hour the old building resounded with their "be gorras" and "arrahs," and fairly trembled at the violence of their hand shaking. Both men are now on duty in our ranks.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stich, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machnes making inferior stiches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Sale, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!

A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

A Sewing Machine

FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the
DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Lye,

For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

Confederate States of America.

LOAN OF $10,000,000.

BOOKS are open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Salem, for subscriptions to the above loan.—Bonds with coupons or stock certificates will be issued in sums from $1,000 to $50, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

The principal money is payable ten years after the 1st of September next; the government reserving the right, upon three months' notice, to redeem any portion at the expiration of five years after the 1st of September.

Current Bank Notes will be taken in payment of all subscriptions.

F. FRIES,
R. L. PATTERSON,
I. G. LASH, } Commissioners.

Aug. 16, 1861. 17-tf

North Carolina, YADKIN COUNTY. } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at July Term, 1861, of Yadkin County Court, W. W. Long, Sheriff, returned the following list of Lands to be sold for the taxes due thereon,—the owners thereof not being residents of this State.

Lewis R. Messick,	89 Acres,	tax	1856,	$ 3 56
J. M. Myers&others,	61 "	"	1858,	$ 2 62
Elizabeth Hampton,	2 "	"	1859-60	$12 46
Thos. Lindley's heirs	303 "	"	1858-59	$11 44

The above mentioned lands will be sold at the Court House door in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October next, unless the parties come forward and pay the taxes due and the cost of this notice, previous to that day.

Witness, T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday in July, 1861.

T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.
by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

aug. 9-6-9t-fee.$5.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1861.

Daniel B. Baker,	I. T. Lunny,
Miss Sallie Burson,	Jonathan Miller,
" Mary Calhoon,	T. T. Newsom,
Franklin Dibble,	A. D. Nash,
Miss Mary Jane Davis,	C. A. Transu,
A. F. Falkison,	Jno. Wortham,
Miss Jinney E. Long,	H. E. N. Wilson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1861.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.
High Point, N. C., May 3, 186.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leav ( )

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine, For sale
At the DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots

FOR making **BEER.** One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jne 22, 1860.

FRESH CHESAPEAKE OYSTERS,

IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE.
April 4th, 1861

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES,** of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store,** where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 6, 1860. 48-tf.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Buks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters. . . . . 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.
Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.
An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.
Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.
In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.
Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.
Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.
Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.
Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.
In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America.

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OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

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SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.

SECRETARY OF WAR,

POSTMASTER GENERAL,
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

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Secretary—JOHNSON J. HOOPER, Esq., of Alabama.

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THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATES OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily except Monday, by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Monday, by 7 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7, p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
DRUG STORE.

PERIODICALS.

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are respectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. DE BOW, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

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"Equal, if not superior, in literary merits, to any journal published."—Raleigh Standard.

"A welcome guest at every fireside."—Montgomery Advertiser.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, per annum,	$ 2.
Six copies,	10.
Ten copies,	15.
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